

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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a. Special bacteriological cultures which might be used for biological warfare are not being developed at any Soviet Zone institutes which might be considered suitable for such work. Because of the absence of the two outstanding biologists, Dr. Erich Traub and Otto Waldmann [redacted], experimental work has practically come to a halt at institutes in the Soviet Zone. There are no first rate specialists now in research laboratories in the Soviet Zone. Another reason for cessation of most of the important work is that under Statute 25 of the Control Council, the Soviets are empowered to keep very close tabs on research activities.

b. Up to this time almost all significant bacteriological investigations and developments have centered around plague, tuberculosis, and virus diseases (particularly in the realm of veterinary medicine). It has been unanimously affirmed on all sides that the Soviets are not enforcing the slightest restrictions on the different institutes. However, research results have been closely followed by the Soviets and passed on to Russia, including the past results of Drs. Traub and Waldmann. (e.g., Rinderpest.) At this time the Scientific Branch of the Central Command supervises and observes the current work and maintains background material files.

c. The extent of pretest biological warfare research and production in the USSR cannot be ascertained.

2. Soviet Zone Establishments for Bacterial Research and Production

a. Heine, Halberstadt, (part of the Heine firm which is a publicly-owned food enterprise in Saxony-Anhalt). It produces various kinds of meat and yeast culture media for many Soviet Zone establishments engaged in bacteriological research and production. Horse meat is used by the firm in making meat broth.

[illegible]

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- b. Anhaltisches Serum Institute, Dessau, (ASID), 3 Seminarplatz. The ASID firm is engaged in research and production of serums, tuberculin, medicines for snake poisons, and various human and veterinary pharmaceuticals.

1) Division for Veterinary Medicine

Red murrain serum (of the pig) increased to over 100 IE/ccm

Avisan shots against poultry pox and diphtheria

Borna shots for horses

Hipposan serum and vaccine and Vitulisan serum

Chinotropin (for the young)

Paresolyt = CaCl<sub>2</sub> preparation

Plastivern

2) Division for Human Medicine

Antivirus, polyvalent

Cholera shots, polyvalent

Coli serum, polyvalent, Coli-C vaccine with 100 million germs per ccm, poison neutralised by Formol

Diphtheria-Toxoid (aluminum adsorbate inoculation material)

Diphtheria simultaneous { inoculation material  
100 AE/IID

Diphtheria simultaneous shots; "H" 200 fold = 1000 AE

Diphtheria serum, antitoxic (400, 500 and 1000-fold) purified, poor in albumen, at a maximum 5% albumen per ampule (of the horse)

400-fold

No. III 3.75 ccm = 1500 AE (ampule)

500-fold

No. II D 2 ccm = 1000 AE (ampule)

No. IV D 4 ccm = 2000 AE "

No. VIII D 8 " = 4000 AE "

1000-fold

No. III T 3 ccm = 3000 AE (ampule)

No. VI T 6 " = 6000 AE "

No. VIII T 8 " = 8000 AE "

No. X T 10 " = 10,000 AE "

No. XX T 20 " = 20,000 AE "

Diphtheria serum (ASID) antitoxic (from the ram)

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<u>200-fold</u>	2.5 ccm =	500 AE (ampule)
	5 " =	1000 AE "
	10 " =	2000 AE "
<u>400-fold</u>	2.5 " =	1000 AE "
	5 " =	2000 AE "
	10 " =	4000 AE "
<u>100-fold (of cattle)</u>		
	5 ccm =	500 AE (ampule)
	10 " =	1000 AE "

Dysentery and diarrhea shots

Enterococcus serum, polyvalent (of the horse)

Epileptiside, polyvalent

Erysipeloid serum, polyvalent

Gasoeum serum, polyvalent (of horse and cattle)

Multiple sklerosis serum

Normal serum (of healthy animals)

Peritonitis serum (of horse and cattle)

Gonococcus serum

Meningococcus serum (horse)

Anthrax serum (horse and cattle)

Red murrain serum

Diarrhea bacteriophage

Diarrhea shots

Diarrhea serum, monovalent, antitoxic, and anti-infectious (of the horse) 200-fold against Shiga-Kruse bacillus each 10 ccm ampules = 2000 AE (diarrhea)

Scarlet fever serum (from the horse)

Scarlet fever shots according to Fargo

Staphylo-coccus serum (horse)

Staphylo-tropine

Staphylococcus vaccine with 100 million germs per ccm

Streptococcus serum (of the horse)

Streptotropine

Test serum of the Groups A, B, O

Test serum Anti-M and Anti-N

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Tetanus serum (horse) 600 to 1200-fold

Tetatoxoid (ASID)

Tetanus simultaneous inoculation material

Tuberculine (ASID).

Typhus Paratyphus (Typhoid Paratyphoid) inoculation material (ASID)

Weil serum (rams and rabbits)

- c. Sächsisches - Serumwerk, Dresden, Zweigwerk Oelzschau (E30). There is no definite plan for bacteriological production and research at this time.
- d. Firma Wilfried Hess, G.m.b.H., Berlin-Hohenschönhausen, Grosse-Leege-strasse 99. This firm is the leading one in greater Berlin which makes culture media for viruses, especially for hoof and mouth disease. It supplies culture media to the Riems Island Research Institute.
- e. Bacteriologic-Hygienic Institute of the Veterinary School, University of Berlin. Berlin N.W., 7 Philippstrasse 13 and Hannoverschestrassse 27/29. Only insignificant experiments are being conducted there in the fields of various fowl diseases and plagues, because of the absence of Prof. Traub.
- f. Riems Island Research Institute, near Rostock. The work of research and development in the field of the hoof and mouth disease is being carried on on a considerably reduced scale. This is also true of the current production of serums which at the time of the direction of Professors Waldmann and Köbe enjoyed great success. The research is principally on the widely known high immunization serum for the hoof and mouth disease. In normal times, up to 230,000 liters of this serum were produced per month in Germany. Riems Island produced about 3,000 liters of it a week. At this time, nothing is yet known about the further development of plague, in particular, cattle plague serum along the lines of Prof. Traub. The Russians put a good deal of emphasis on extensive export of the high immunization serum in order to obtain foreign currency.
- g. Schering (Berlin-Adlershof). Information received about Schering can be considered negative within the limits of this topic. At present, inoculation materials and serums are being made, and experimental research with grippe and diphtheria stimulators is being carried on.

3. Sources' Opinion on Rinderpest Virus Cultures

- a. In experiments up to this time (they were none too recent) a feed solution of 100g Pepton dissolved in 900 ccm of water, was used, to which was added 20g NaCl. Later a 33 1/3% glucose solution in the ratio 10:0.1 was added. Since contagion is supposed to last longest under anaerobic conditions the tubes, impregnated with defibrinated blood infected with cattle blight, were protected against the entrance of air by 1-2 ccm of petroleum. These tubes were kept in a breeding cabinet at 40° Celsius.
- b. In later experiments, substrates consisting of 10 ccm of defibrinated cattle blood and 0.1 ccm of a 33.3% glucose solution were given.

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- c. The results of many experiments indicate that fresh blood of susceptible cattle and glucose make up an absolutely necessary ingredient of the culture. Experiments with meat broth as the good medium - to which cattle leucocytes had been added - were unsuccessful. Further experiments, among others according to Curasson (sic) suggested that cultures be extended to include drop culture in plasma with the presence of embryonal cells, as in the hoof and mouth disease.
- d. As a supplement to the culture of vaccine virus, yeast cells (Torula kefir) were used at first. The centrifuged ordinarily handled pock lymph was filtered through Berkefield N or Chamberland L3 filters. 0.2 ccm of the filtrate was put into 10.0 ccm of bouillon (pH 7.2), which shortly before have been impregnated with an "eye" of yeast. After three days of breeding at 37° Cel., the yeast culture is impregnated in fresh bouillon and in this way continuously bred. The yeast itself is supposed to have been completely apathogenic for rabbits and guinea pigs. The virus content of the culture material was ascertained by intracutaneous, subcutaneous, intra-venous, intratestal as well as corneal injections.

25X1 [ ] Comment: The information in this report should be weighed against that in reference reports. This is a new source.)

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